

PATTERNS AND PROCESSES OF GROUNDWATER INVASION BY COPEPODS IN THE INTERIOR LOW PLATEAUS OF THE UNITED STATES

VZORCI IN PROCESI NASELJEVANJA CEPONOŽCEV V PODZEMELJSKE VODE NA PLANOTI INTERIOR LOW PLATEAUS V ZDRUŽENIH DRŽAVAH

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Abstract

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Julian J. Lewis & Janet W. Reid: Patterns and Processes of Groundwater Invasion by Copepods in the Interior Low Plateaus of the United States

The copepod crustacean fauna collected from subterranean habitats, including caves, wells, and the hyporheos of streams in and near the Interior Low Plateaus of the United States is dominated by Cyclopoida, with 39 species, followed by Harpacticoida with 9, and Calanoida with 2. Nearly all of the harpacticoid and calanoid species are widespread, primarily surface-dwelling generalists. Fourteen of the cyclopoids, members of the genera *Diacyclops*, *Itocyclops*, *Megacyclops*, and *Rheocyclops*, are apparently obligate stygobionts or hyporheic. Several of the species that are more strongly modified for subterranean existence occur only in the more southern, unglaciated areas. Our sampling data support the hypothesis that the more specialized, groundwater-interstitial species have been unable to disperse into previously glaciated regions; whereas some, less-specialized species may have invaded groundwaters from surface habitats as the glaciers receded.

Key words: Copepoda, Crustacea, biogeography, glaciation, North America.

Izvleček

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Julian J. Lewis & Janet W. Reid: Vzorci in procesi naseljevanja ceponožcev v podzemeljske vode na planoti Interior Low Plateaus v Združenih državah

Med ceponožnimi raki, vzorčevanimi v podzemeljskih habitatih, v jamah, vrtinah in rečnem hiporejiku blizu ter na sami planoti Interior Low Plateaus (ZDA), prevladujejo ciklopoidi z 39 vrstami, sledijo jim harpaktikoidi z devetimi vrstami in kalanoidi z dvema vrstama. Skoraj vse identificirane harpaktikoidne in kalanoidne vrste so splošno razširjene, površinski generalisti. Štirinajst ciklopoidnih vrst, predstavnikov rodov *Diacyclops*, *Itocyclops*, *Megacyclops* in *Rheocyclops*, je stigobiontov ali prebivalcev hiporejika. Vrste, ki imajo močnejše izražene prilagoditve na podzemeljsko življenje, najdemo v južnih predelih, ki v času ledenih dob niso bili pokriti z ledenim pokrovom. Rezultati vzorčenja podpirajo hipotezo, da tiste vrste, ki so bolj specializirane na podzemeljske-intersticijske pogoje niso bile sposobne razširjenja v predhodno poledenele predele; medtem ko so nekatere, manj specializirane vrste ob umikanju ledenikov uspele prodreti iz površinskih v podzemeljske vode.

Ključne besede: Copepoda, Crustacea, biogeografija, poledenitev, Severna Amerika.

INTRODUCTION

We review published information and present new geographical records for the copepod crustaceans collected from subterranean habitats in and near the Interior Low Plateaus (ILP) physiographic province of the United States. Fenneman (1938) described the ILP as an area of

relative lowlands between the Appalachians to the east and the Ozark Plateaus to the west. The ILP stretches from northern Alabama, northward through Tennessee and Kentucky into southern Indiana and Illinois. Much of this area is karst topography and contains thousands

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of known caves. The northern boundary of the ILP is the terminus of the Illinoian glaciation. Herein we trace the present-day distribution of the copepod species in this region, and attempt to infer the historical patterns and routes of their re-entry into previously glaciated areas.

The Interior Low Plateau region has been the focus of many earlier studies relating to the fauna of caves and karst, because of the notoriety of some local sites, especially in the central Kentucky karst, including what is now Mammoth Cave National Park. In 1928, C. Bolívar and René Jeannel made collections of copepods from numerous caves in the eastern United States, resulting in the first descriptions (Chappuis 1929, 1931) of subterranean copepod taxa from this country: *Megacyclops donaldsoni* (Donnaldson Cave, Lawrence County, Indiana), *Diacyclops jeanneli* (Marengo Cave, Crawford County, Indiana), and *Bryocamptus morrisoni* (Horse Cave, Hart County, Kentucky; and Donnaldson Cave). *Cyclops claudstinus* (renamed *Diacyclops yeatmani* by Reid, 1988) was described from Big Mouth Cave, Grundy County, Tennessee and a drain tile in Vermilion County, Illinois

by Yeatman (1964). Barr (1967) summarized collections of 17 taxa reported from Mammoth Cave and other caves in the central Kentucky karst by his own field work, as well as that of Kofoed (1899) and Chappuis (1931).

Lewis began sampling cave faunas in the eastern United States in the 1970s, but only started focusing attention on the micro-crustacean fauna in the 1990s (Lewis, and Lewis et al. 1998-2006). The initial impetus for these collections was the desire to rediscover *Diacyclops jeanneli* in Marengo Cave and the surrounding area during a survey conducted for The Nature Conservancy in Indiana. The results from this sampling made it clear that a significant assemblage of subterranean microcrustaceans was present in the groundwaters of the midwestern United States. Presented herein are the results of Lewis' approximately 15 years of sampling. Newly described copepod taxa resulting from these collections are *Rheocyclops indiana* (Reid et al. 1999), *Diacyclops salisae*, *D. lewisi*, *D. indianensis* and *D. conversus* (Reid 2004), and a new species of *Itocyclops* (Reid in review).

SAMPLING METHODS

A variety of means were used to collect copepods from different windows into the groundwater. Plankton drift samples were collected by hanging a plankton net over the orifice of a spring, in a flowing cave stream, or at the mouth of a drain tile. In deeper streams, rimstone pools, or drip pools in caves, the net was drawn through the water. In shallow drip pools, fed by the epikarst, water was dipped with a cup and strained through the plankton net. In cave streams with sufficiently deep gravel, the Karaman-Chappuis technique was used to gather fauna living in the interstices. In wells, copepods and other fauna came readily to jars equipped with perforated lids and baited with a single, uncooked dead shrimp; these

were left overnight and then retrieved. Longer trapping intervals appeared to result in fouling of the water and decrease in the fauna that was captured. Finally, a Bou-Rouch pumpwell was used to sample hyporheic interstices of the Blue River in southern Indiana.

All samples were transported alive to the laboratory for visual inspection. The copepods and other fauna were much easier to detect alive than preserved. The animals were removed from the sample with an eye dropper, and then preserved in 70% ethanol. Voucher specimens were deposited in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), or the Virginia Museum of Natural History.

PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

Like any other puzzle, a modicum of the pieces have to be gathered and arranged before even a hint of the overall picture begins to emerge. Enough sampling from caves and other windows into groundwater in the Interior Low Plateaus of the east-central United States has now been conducted to permit a few observations about the patterns of distribution, as well as to infer the processes by which copepods have invaded this realm.

One of the ecological fortes of cyclopoid copepods of the genus *Diacyclops* is their use of groundwater habitats, and it appears that some species are indeed stygobionts. The best-known of these in the United States is *Diacyclops jeanneli*. For many decades after its discovery in 1928, this species remained obscure, with even its microhabitat in Marengo Cave uncertain. Using shrimp-baited jar traps, Lewis (1996) found *D. jeanneli* in a well, not

associated with caves or karst, on the edge of the Knobstone Escarpment, in Floyd County, Indiana. This well had been hand-dug many decades earlier, penetrating alluvium and then the top of the New Albany Shale to a total depth of 21 feet (6.4 m) below the surface. Also found in the well was the phreatobitic isopod *Caecidotea tere-sae*, previously known from a series of drain tiles across the street on the Indiana University Southeast campus in New Albany, associated with an undescribed groundwater amphipod *Stygobromus* sp. (Lewis 1982).

At the time that *D. jeanneli* was first collected from Marengo Cave, a relatively small amount of passage had been explored, and none of the known passages contained a significant stream. Since that time, not only one, but two, cave "rivers" have been connected by explorers to the historic section of Marengo Cave. Lewis (1998) took plankton drift samples in these streams, but did not find *D. jeanneli*. Further sampling revealed that these copepods are fairly common in drip pools in the upper level of the cave, even in shallow pools on the concrete trails used by tourists visiting the cave. The area of the cave where *D. jeanneli* was found is highly decorated with stalactites, stalagmites, and rimstone pools. In contrast to the lower-level cave rivers, all of the water in this part of the cave is epikarstic in origin.

Subsequently, *D. jeanneli* was found in five other southern Indiana caves, in pools fed by ceiling drips. In several instances, the stygobiont ostracod *Pseudocandona jeanneli* or a related, undescribed species of *Pseudocandona* were taken from the same samples. Most recently, *D. jeanneli* has been taken from a seep emerging from alluvium in Clark County, Indiana. It appears that *D. jeanneli* is an inhabitant of groundwater interstices, whether in a cave or not. The cave records may well be incidental findings, where the copepods have fallen in drip water from the preferred epikarst habitat. Clearly, this species is at home in non-karst groundwater interstices as well. Based on the collection of fresh material as noted, Reid (2004) redescribed the species and summarized the localities from which it is now known.

In contrast, present data suggest that *Megacyclops donaldsoni* is a strict cavernicole. Now known from sporadically located collections in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, all records are from caves, and all but one from a cave river. Reid (unpublished data) identified a single female ascribable to *M. donaldsoni*, collected from a stream in Cemetery Pit Cave in Dade County in north-west Georgia, January 2001, by J. Jensen and W. Reeves (specimen in VMNH). The single non-stream habitat was a deep rimstone pool, probably near local base-level, in Dry Cave, Grundy County, Tennessee. Bunting (1973) did not mention the subhabitat of his record from a cave in Tennessee.

Diacyclops yeatmani has now been recorded from the hyporheos of the Blue River in southern Indiana, a drain tile in glaciated Illinois, and three caves in Tennessee. This is remarkable because the species is distributed both south of the Illinoian glacial maximum, and a significant distance north of it, in the till plains of Illinois. A somewhat similar distribution pattern is known for *D. indianensis*, which is recorded from the type-locality in a cave in glaciated southeastern Indiana, and from seven caves in Tennessee. In Indiana *D. indianensis* occurs in a cave about 20 km outside the Illinoian glacial boundary region, whereas *D. yeatmani* occurs perhaps 80-100 km inside this boundary.

Several other species of *Diacyclops* are presently known from one or two sites in southern Indiana: *D. lewisi*, *D. salisae*, *D. conversus*. All display some degree of morphological adaptation to the groundwater environment, and are known only from groundwater habitats. Otherwise, little is known of the ecology of these species.

Of note, serial sampling over a three-year period produced four species of *Diacyclops* from the Bou-Rouch pumpwell placed in a gravel bar on the Blue River in southern Indiana. These were *D. sororum* in 1997, *D. conversus* and *D. yeatmani* in 1998, and *D. nearcticus* in 2000 (Lewis 1998, Reid 2004).

One of the typical habitats of *D. nearcticus* is the hyporheos of streams (Strayer and Reid, 1999). In Indiana it has been found, using a Bou-Rouch pumpwell, inhabiting the hyporheic zone of the Blue River, as well as the interstices of stream gravel in Bond Cave, in Orange County. This species has been otherwise found over a broad range in the eastern United States, encompassing an area from Massachusetts to the Great Lakes and south to Florida. The distribution is sporadic and it has never been found in abundance at any site. In Florida, it is found in the Everglades karst in seasonally dry solution holes (Bruno et al. 2000).

Another very widespread species is *D. chrisae*, which in Indiana was found in White County just north of the Wisconsinian glacial maximum. It was previously known only from interstitial sediments in eastern Maryland and Ontario (Reid 1992).

Second to *Diacyclops*, cyclopoids of the genus *Acanthocyclops* were the most frequently recorded copepod inhabitants of groundwaters. *Acanthocyclops robustus* is generally considered a species of surface waters, but inspection of Appendix 1 shows it to be the most frequently collected of any of the copepods encountered. Some of the collection sites are remote from any point of surface input. This "surface" species is apparently very comfortable in groundwaters. A total of seven species of *Acanthocyclops* were recorded, suggesting that the group as a

whole has more than a passing relationship to groundwater habitats. For example, the rare but widespread species *Acanthocyclops parasensitivus* was found in a seep in Indiana, where it emerges from saturated interstices of gravel, and from drip pools of epikarstic origin in a cave in Tennessee. Several of the species of *Acanthocyclops* are apparently stygophilic or perhaps phreatophilic.

Appendix 1 includes a number of species that are, without a doubt, common fauna of surface habitats. Some, such as *Acanthocyclops brevispinosus*, *Acanthocyclops einslei*, *Eucyclops agilis*, and *Eucyclops conrowae*, are reported herein primarily from springs, rather than windows into deeper groundwaters. These collections represent copepods that are visitors to groundwater, but may find the cool, environmentally stable spring pools to be suitable habitat. The calanoid *Skistodiaptomus pallidus* may well be only an accidental traveler through groundwater conduits. The group consisting of *Osphranticum labronectum*, *A. vernalis*, *M. albidus*, and *Orthocyclops modestus*, found in a pool in Patton Cave, Tennessee, is typical of small, surface waterbodies, and may have entered through seepage from a nearby lake.

Contrary to what might have been expected for the strictly benthic harpacticoids, most of the species found are very widespread and common in surface habitats in North America. Members of the genera *Attheyella*, *Bryocamptus*, and *Moraria* are especially common in spring seeps and wet moss. The exception is *Bryocamptus morrisoni* s.str., which is known only from two cave-river collections in Indiana and Kentucky.

Finally, of the genera in our list, *Rheocyclops* and *Itocyclops* remain the most enigmatic. *Rheocyclops indiana* was first discovered in a drip pool in Ladder Cave, Washington County, Indiana, in the company of an undescribed species of the amphipod genus *Stygobromus*. This *Rheocyclops* was subsequently found in a drip pool in Elrod Cave, Orange County. The first impression was that this species was probably endemic to epikarstic habitats in the south-central karst belt of southern Indiana. This notion was eliminated with the discovery by Reid (unpublished data) of *R. indiana* from two hyporheic habitats in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These finds suggest that this species is relatively widespread, but rarely collected, probably because of its cryptic nature and small size.

Itocyclops yezoensis was formerly known from Japan and Alaska, when it was subsequently reported from Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in Sevier County, Tennessee (Reid and Ishida 2000); and recently from a streambank in Henry County, southern Virginia (Reid 2006). Although we were surprised at the range extension of *Rheocyclops* from Indiana to the Smoky Mountains, this distance pales in comparison to that of *I. yezoensis*. A second North American species of *Itocyclops* was recently discovered in caves that lie in the path of an interstate highway project in eastern Kentucky (Lewis and Lewis 2006a), and also in a cave in north-central Tennessee (present report). The third known species of the genus was found in a spring seep in western Virginia (Reid, in review).

PROCESSES OF SUBTERRANEAN INVASION

In Indiana, where our sampling has been most concentrated, the availability of aquatic habitats can be estimated by the glacial history of the state. The glacial history of Indiana (summarized here from IGS 2007) is quite complex and the record is incomplete, as successive ice sheets eroded the deposits of the previous glacial advances and created discontinuities in the geologic record. The present theory of glacial geologists is that the ice sheets initially progressed along valley systems during the Tertiary, in the area now comprising the boundary between the U.S. and Canada. As the glaciers moved southward, these valleys were carved into large basins that would become the present-day Great Lakes. The orientations of these basins in turn strongly influenced the direction and magnitude of glaciations in Indiana.

The climatic record derived from cores of extant glaciers in Greenland as well as ocean floor geochemical evidence suggest 12-18 periods over the last two million

years that were cold enough to form continental glaciers. In Indiana, there is evidence that at least 11 distinct glacial events occurred. These are divided into three major stages, each of which had several ice advances:

(1) pre-Illinoian Stage, which is the least understood because of erosion and burial of the deposits. It comprises the period between initial glaciation and the Illinoian (700,000 - 300,000 years before present [BP]). The first Pleistocene ice sheet to reach Indiana appears to have entered the state from directly to the north (now Michigan). The glacier, thought to have been between a half mile and a mile (0.8-1.6 km) thick at the leading edge, moved slowly as it encountered bedrock hills and valleys that slowed its progress. The Teays River valley, the major drainage conduit for the eastern U.S., was 200-400 feet (60-120 m) deep prior to glaciation. After burying this large stream valley, the first glacier stopped about mid-state, then slowly receded to the north.

(2) Illinoian Stage, of which deposits are today exposed on the surface in southeast and southwest Indiana, lasted from about 300,000 to 140,000 years BP. The southeastern Indiana karst was completely glaciated during this stage. The area comprising the south-central karst area remained ice-free, but the limestone band continues to the north where it is buried under the till plain. During the subsequent Sangamon interglacial, the flattened topography of the southeastern karst was dissected to some extent by streams down-cutting through the till. The modern-day Ohio River was formed and became a major drainage conduit for the water from the melting glaciers.

(3) Wisconsin Stage, from about 50,000 to 10,000 years ago. The northern half of Indiana is covered with deposits of this age. The caves in the southeastern Indiana karst region lie under Illinoian till, but almost all occur south of the Wisconsin glacial boundary. The occurrence of enterable caves ends near where the limestone strata meet the edge of the Wisconsin glacial boundary in Decatur County, although other caves may certainly exist buried under the carpet of till.

Thus, different areas of Indiana, including the two karst areas, have been free of glaciers for relatively well-established time periods. The south-central karst has been ice-free and suitable, at least in that respect, throughout the Pleistocene. The southern-most area of the southeastern karst, in Clark, Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley counties, was available from the Sangamon onward. The sites sampled in Vermilion Co., Illinois and White Co., Indiana both lie on Wisconsin -age till plains.

This brings us to a point of controversy in the theories concerning the zoogeography and evolution of subterranean crustaceans in glaciated North America. How did tiny, substrate-bound animals such as *Diacyclops yeatmani*, *D. indianensis*, *D. salisae*, *D. lewisi*, or the more heavily collected (because they are easily visible to the naked eye) amphipod *Batrachus mucronatus* and isopod *Caecidotea kendeighi* get to their present-day ranges deep within the glaciated areas? Two hypotheses have been advanced to account for this distribution pattern (Holsinger 1978, 1981, 1986; Lewis 1983, Lewis and Bowman 1981, Koenemann & Holsinger 2001): (1) survival under the ice; (2) dispersal from areas that remained ice-free after the retreat of the glaciers.

These authors have recognized that some combination of the two processes might well have occurred. We elaborate on a refinement of this idea. The continental glaciers were essentially rivers of slowly flowing ice, moving southward from their sources. It is thought that after the initial glaciation of Indiana, subsequent glaciers moved relatively quickly due to abundant water at the

base of the glacier that served to lubricate the ice sliding over previously glaciated terrain. At the front edge of the glacier, the ice was constantly melting. During periods when melt rates were slow, the glaciers advanced, but receded when melting outpaced deposition of new ice.

Aquatic habitat for cold-stenothermic crustaceans should have been abundant. Peripheral to the glaciers, suitable habitat might have been available in three areas: (1) streams and meltwater lakes in front (south) of the glaciers; (2) the leading edge of the glacier where melting was occurring; (3) underneath the glacier, particularly in a zone behind the leading edge.

If the glaciers were in fact moving on a lubricating base of liquid water, if other factors were not limiting (e.g., dissolved oxygen, nutrients, scouring), then we see no reason to think that crustaceans would not have been present, particularly in the zone under the edge of the glacier. Beyond the glacier, meltwater lakes should have provided ideal habitats. This meltwater zone would have traveled northward with the receding glaciers, and the community present in it would have migrated northward as well. This would account for the presence of stygobiont species such as *Diacyclops yeatmani* and *D. chrisae* far north of the glacial maxima.

As the present interglacial proceeded, the disappearance of meltwater lakes in southern Indiana would have encouraged the invasion of the other, major aquatic habitat that remained available: groundwater. When lakes and streams draining from the receding glaciers dried, some of the cyclopoids followed the water into the interstices of the saturated glacial till. Evidence for this is the presence of *Diacyclops salisae* and *D. lewisi* in this habitat today. Robertson and Milner (2006) reported that *Diacyclops* spp. were the most characteristic members of the meiofauna in newly formed meltwater streams (ca. 50 years post recession of the glacier) in Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska.

Eleven species of *Diacyclops* have now been found during sampling of groundwater habitats in Indiana. Reid and Strayer (1994) reviewed the morphological modifications seen in subterranean copepods, some of which are noted in Table 1. Of the species of *Diacyclops* known from Indiana, *D. crassicaudis brachycercus* and *D. navus* exhibit slight or no morphological adaptations to subterranean life, and are most often found in epigeal habitats. *Diacyclops lewisi* and *D. salisae* are also relatively unmodified, and occur in wells. *Diacyclops nearcticus* and *D. sororum* occur in both epigeal situations and hyporheic sediments. *Diacyclops chrisae*, *D. conversus*, *D. indianensis*, and *D. yeatmani* have been found in deep interstitial and hyporheic situations. *Diacyclops jeanneli* occurs mainly in cave pools, but as suggested above may well be an inhabitant of the epikarst. Most of these lat-

ter species exhibit at least some morphological modifications.

For subterranean cyclopoid copepods found in Indiana, Table 1 summarizes a comparison of morphological adaptation as a function of the length of time available for colonization of the region. Of the *Diacyclops* species, *D. jeanneli* and *D. conversus* are the most strongly modified for subterranean existence, and both occur only in the unglaciated area of south-central Indiana. Indeed, *D. jeanneli* has been found to the very edge of the limit of Illinoian glaciation on the sides of the Knobstone Escarpment in Clark and Floyd counties. Strayer and Reid (1999) analyzed the distribution of hyporheic cyclopoids

in glaciated versus unglaciated areas in the eastern United States, and noted a break in species composition associated with the Pleistocene glacial maxima. They suggested that the more specialized interstitial species, such as *Diacyclops jeanneli* and members of *Rheocyclops*, have been unable to disperse into the glaciated regions. Our sampling data lend some additional evidence to this theory, although the correlation is clouded by the differences in microhabitat preferences among the species. Further evidence is provided by the near-absence of a specialized subterranean harpacticoid fauna in this region, where, apparently, mainly the most adaptable generalist species were able to reach the subterranean habitats.

Tab. 1. Species of *Diacyclops*, *Megacyclops*, and *Rheocyclops* known to inhabit different regions in Indiana, according to the length of time available since the last glaciation in that region, and the degree of morphological modification of each species. The degree of modification is estimated according to the number of several characters (total given in parentheses): oligomerization of the antennular segments, loss of one or more antennal basipodite setae, oligomerization of segments of the swimming legs, shortening of the terminal endopodite segment of the leg 4 endopodite, and the anal operculum posteriorly produced.

Time of last glaciation	Species	Relative degree of modification
Unglaciated	<i>Megacyclops donaldsoni</i>	Slight (1)
	<i>Diacyclops navus</i> *	None
	<i>Diacyclops crassicaudis brachycercus</i> *	Moderate (2)
	<i>Diacyclops nearcticus</i> *	Moderate (2)
	<i>Diacyclops yeatmani</i>	Moderate (2)
	<i>Diacyclops conversus</i>	Moderate (3)
	<i>Diacyclops jeanneli</i>	Moderate (3)
	<i>Rheocyclops indiana</i>	Advanced (4)
Illinoian glaciation, ice-free ca. 140,000 years BP	<i>Diacyclops lewisi</i>	None
	<i>Diacyclops salisae</i>	None
	<i>Diacyclops indianensis</i>	Moderate (2)
Wisconsinan glaciation, ice-free ca. 10,000 years BP	<i>Diacyclops chrisae</i> *	Moderate (2)
	<i>Diacyclops yeatmani</i>	Moderate (2)

* Also occurs in previously glaciated regions elsewhere in North America.

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Appendix 1. Most of the following records of copepods from groundwater habitats in and near the Interior Low Plateaus are taken from the unpublished reports of Lewis, and Lewis et al. (1996-2006). Records from Kofoed (1899), Chappuis (1929, 1931), Yeatman (1964), Barr (1967), Bunting (1973), Strayer & Reid (1999), and Reid (2004) have also been included.

ORDER COPEPODA SUBORDER CYCLOPOIDA FAMILY CYCLOPIDAE

- Acanthocyclops brevispinosus* (Herrick, 1884)
ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Camp Vandeventer Spring.
- Acanthocyclops einslei* Mirabdullayev & Defaye, 2004
ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Bat Sump Cave; INDIANA: Greene Co.: Rankin Spring.
- Acanthocyclops exilis* (Coker, 1934)
KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Barr 1967).
- Acanthocyclops parasensitivus* Reid, 1998
INDIANA: Clark Co.: Seep spring, Burns Hollow; TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Big Mouth Cave; KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Buck Creek, sandbar (Strayer & Reid 1999).
- Acanthocyclops robustus* (G.O. Sars, 1863)
ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Bat Sump Cave; INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Baker Hollow Cave, Black Medusa Cave, Bussabarger's Cave, Harrison Cave Spring,

Harrison Spring, Stygian River Cave, Wallier Cave; Jefferson Co.: well, Grapevine Branch section 19, Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge (BONWR); Lawrence Co.: Buddha Cave, Burton Hollow Cave, Henshaw Bend Cave; Orange Co.: Wesley Chapel Gulf Cave; Washington Co.: Endless Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931); TENNESSEE: White Co.: Lost Creek Cave.

Acanthocyclops venustoides (Coker, 1934)

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: well at abandoned house on road to Mesmore Cliffs area; Harrison Co.: Busabarger's Cave; Jefferson Co.: well, NE quarter-section 7, Big Creek drainage, BONWR; White Co.: Field drain tile outlet, 5.3 km west of Brookston; ILLINOIS: Vermilion Co.: drain tile outlet near Jordan Creek (Yeatman 1964).

Acanthocyclops vernalis (Fischer, 1853)

INDIANA: Clark Co.: Seep spring on stream bank, Burns Hollow; ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Bat Sump Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931); TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Bigmouth Cave (Yeatman 1964); Rhea Co.: Marler Cave; Rutherford Co.: Patton Cave, pool; Jackson Co.: Haile Cave, rimstone pools; ILLINOIS: Vermilion Co.: drain tile outlet near Jordan Creek (Yeatman 1964).

Diacyclops bicuspidatus (Claus, 1857)

KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Kofoed 1899). This record may refer to *D. thomasi* (S. A. Forbes, 1882), which was long considered a subspecies of *D. bicuspidatus*, and was frequently confused with the former in the earlier North American literature. Both *D. bicuspidatus* and *D. thomasi* are widespread in North America; *D. thomasi* is much more common, especially in the plankton of lakes and ponds, and also occurs in smaller waterbodies such as rock pools. This record is not treated further herein.

Diacyclops chrisae Reid, 1992

INDIANA: White Co.: Field drain tile outlet, 5.3 km west of Brookston.

Diacyclops conversus Reid, 2004

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Bou-Rouch pumpwell on Blue River.

Diacyclops crassicaudis brachycercus Kiefer, 1927

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Hiser Spring Cave.

Diacyclops jeanneli Chappuis, 1929

INDIANA: Clark Co.: Seep spring in Burns Hollow; Crawford Co.: Marengo Cave; Floyd Co.: well, New Albany near Indiana University Southeast; Harrison Co.: Devils Graveyard Cave; Orange Co.: Apple Cave, Murray Spring Cave, Tucker Lake Spring Cave; Washington Co.: Fredericksburg Cave.

Diacyclops indianensis Reid, 2004

INDIANA: Jefferson Co.: Henry Dilk Falls Cave; TENNESSEE: Fentress Co.: Redbud Cave; Franklin Co.: Crownover Saltpeter Cave, Keith Cave, Little Crow Creek Cave; Grundy Co.: Big Mouth Cave, Dry Cave; Pickett Co.: Bunkum Cave.

Diacyclops lewisi Reid, 2004

INDIANA: Jefferson Co.: well in Big Creek drainage section 7, BONWR; Jennings Co.: well in Graham Creek drainage section 18, BONWR.

Diacyclops navus (Herrick, 1882)

INDIANA: Floyd Co.: abandoned cistern near intersection of I-265 and Grant Line Road; Gibson Co.: well 5.6 km east of Fort Branch.

Diacyclops nearcticus Kiefer, 1934

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Bou-Rouch pumpwell on Blue River; Orange Co.: Bond Cave; KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Stab Cave; TENNESSEE: White Co.: Lost Creek Cave; DeKalb Co.: Smith Fork, gravel bar (Strayer & Reid 1999).

Diacyclops salisae Reid, 2004

INDIANA: Jennings Co.: well, Otter Creek drainage, section 31, BONWR.

Diacyclops sororum Reid, 1992

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Bou-Rouch pumpwell on Blue River; Harrison Co.: Squire Boone Caverns; KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Buck Creek, sandbar (Strayer & Reid 1999).

Diacyclops yeatmani Reid, 1988

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Bou-Rouch pumpwell on Blue River; TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Big Mouth Cave (Yeatman 1964, as *Cyclops clandestinus*); Van Buren Co.: Camps Gulf Cave, Swamp River Cave; ILLINOIS: Vermilion Co.: drain tile outlet near Jordan Creek (Yeatman 1964).

Diacyclops undescribed species

KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Blowing Cave.

Eucyclops agilis (Koch, 1838)

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Haney Spring; INDIANA: Greene Co.: Rankin Spring; Orange Co.: Rise of Lost River at Orangeville; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave [Kofoid 1899, Chappuis 1931 (as *E. serrulatus*), Barr 1967]; Pulaski Co.: Buck Creek, sandbar (Strayer & Reid 1999); TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Bigmouth Cave (Yeatman 1964); DeKalb Co.: Smith Fork, gravel bar (Strayer & Reid 1999); Rutherford Co.: Herring Cave.

Eucyclops conrowae Reid, 1992

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Firetail Spring; Orange Co.: Rise of Lost River at Orangeville.

Eucyclops elegans (Herrick, 1884)

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Marengo Cave; Greene Co.: Rankin Spring; Monroe Co.: Harp Spring Cave; Orange Co.: Rise of Lost River at Orangeville; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931); TENNESSEE: White Co.: Lost Creek Cave.

Itocyclops undescribed species

KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Sheep Cave South, rimstone pool; Stab Cave, rimstone pool; Redbud Cave, rimstone pool; TENNESSEE: Jackson Co.: Dud Cave, shallow drip pool.

Macrocyclus albidus (Jurine, 1820)

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Bat Sump Cave; INDIANA: Greene Co.: Ashcraft Cave; Lawrence Co.: Buddha Cave; Monroe Co.: Well Cave; Orange Co.: Rise of Lost River at Orangeville; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Kofoid 1899); TENNESSEE: Rutherford Co.: Herring Cave, pool; Patton Cave, pool.

Macrocyclus fuscus (Jurine, 1820)

INDIANA: Greene Co.: Rankin Spring; Harrison Co.: Stygian River Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931, Barr 1967).

Megacyclops donnaldsoni (Chappuis, 1929)

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Hidden Spring Cave, Wildcat Cave; Lawrence Co.: Donaldson Cave (Chappuis 1931); KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave, Roaring River (Barr 1967); TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Dry Cave; McMinn Co.: unnamed cave (Bunting 1973).

Megacyclops latipes (Lowndes, 1927)

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Rands Spring; Monroe Co.: Well Cave; TENNESSEE: Grundy Co.: Big Mouth Cave, Trussell Cave; Rhea Co.: Marler Cave.

Megacyclops undescribed species

INDIANA: Martin Co.: Bluff House Cave; Orange Co.: Campground Cave.

Mesocyclops edax (S.A. Forbes, 1891)

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Camp Vandeventer Spring, Camp Vandeventer Cave; INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Hidden Spring Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931; Barr 1967).

Microcyclus rubellus (Lilljeborg, 1901)

ILLINOIS: St. Clair Co.: Stemler Cave; INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Bou-Rouch pumpwell on Blue River; KENTUCKY: Pulaski Co.: Buck Creek, sandbar (Strayer & Reid 1999); TENNESSEE: DeKalb Co.: Smith Fork, gravel bar (Strayer & Reid 1999).

Orthocyclops modestus (Herrick, 1883)

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Bat Sump Cave; INDIANA: Crawford Co.: well at abandoned house near Mesmore Cliffs; Harrison Co.: Binkley Cave; Jefferson Co.: well, Grapevine Branch section 19, BONWR; TENNESSEE: Rutherford Co.: Patton Cave, pool; Grundy Co.: Bigmouth Cave (Bunting 1973).

Paracyclops canadensis (Wiley, 1934)

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Carnes Mill Spring Cave.

Paracyclops chiltoni (Thomson, 1882)

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Binkley Cave, Rands Spring; Lawrence Co.: Henshaw Bend Cave; Washington Co.: Mill Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave [Chappuis, 1931, reported *P. finitimus* Kiefer, 1929, but Chappuis' record was interpreted by Barr, 1967 as *P. fimbriatus* (Fischer, 1853). *Paracyclops finitimus* is currently considered a junior subjective synonym of *P. chiltoni*, and *P. fimbriatus* is not thought to occur in the Americas; see Karaytug & Boxshall 1998]; Pulaski Co.: Buck Creek, sandbar (Strayer & Reid 1999).

Rheocyclops indiana Reid, 1999

INDIANA: Orange Co.: Elrod Cave; Washington Co.: Ladder Cave.

Rheocyclops undescribed species

ALABAMA: Jackson Co.: Russell Cave (Russell Cave National Monument).

Tropocyclops extensus Kiefer, 1931

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Bussabargers Cave, Squire Boone Caverns.

Tropocyclops prasinus (Fischer, 1860)

KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931). Chappuis' record of *T. prasinus* may refer to the subspecies *mexicanus* later described by Kiefer.

Tropocyclops prasinus mexicanus Kiefer, 1938

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Camp Vandeventer Spring, Camp Vandeventer Cave; INDIANA: Washington Co.: Endless Cavern; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Barr 1967).

SUBORDER HARPACTICOIDA

FAMILY CANTHOCAMPTIDAE

Attheyella (*Neomrazekiella*) *illinoisensis* (S. A. Forbes, 1882)

INDIANA: Crawford Co.: Megenity Peccary Cave; Monroe Co.: May Cave.

Attheyella (*Neomrazekiella*) *nordenskioldii* (Lilljeborg, 1902)

ILLINOIS: Monroe Co.: Haney Spring, Metter Cave; INDIANA: Clark Co.: seep spring in Burns Hollow; Crawford Co.: Wymans Cave; Harrison Co.: Rands Spring; Jefferson Co.: well, NW quarter-section 18, Graham Creek drainage BONWR; Monroe Co.: Shirley Springs, Waterfall Cave; Washington Co.: Karens Pit Cave; Orange Co.: Garlow Spring Cave.

Attheyella (*Ryloviella*) *pilosa* Chappuis, 1929

INDIANA: Clark Co.: seep spring in Burns Hollow; Crawford Co.: Wymans Cave; Harrison Co.: Squire Boone Caverns; Monroe Co.: Waterfall Cave; Washington Co.: Baynes Spring Cave, Endless Cavern, Nevin Spring Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Chappuis 1931).

Bryocamptus (*Bryocamptus*) *newyorkensis* (Chappuis, 1927)

TENNESSEE: Jackson Co.: Dud Cave, shallow drip pool.

Bryocamptus (*Limocamptus*) *morrisoni morrisoni* (Chappuis, 1929)

INDIANA: Lawrence Co.: Donnaldson Cave (Chappuis 1929, 1931).

Bryocamptus (*Limocamptus*) *morrisoni elegans* (Chappuis, 1929)

KENTUCKY: Hart Co.: Horse (Hidden River) Cave (Chappuis 1929, 1931).

Bryocamptus (*Limocamptus*) *nivalis* (Willey, 1925)

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Harrison Cave Spring.

Bryocamptus (*Limocamptus*) undescribed species

TENNESSEE: Overton Co.: Mill Hollow Cave.

Moraria cristata Chappuis, 1929

INDIANA: Lawrence Co.: Donnaldson Cave (Chappuis 1931).

SUBORDER CALANOIDA

FAMILY CENTROPAGIDAE

Osphranticum labronectum S. A. Forbes, 1882

TENNESSEE: Rutherford Co.: Patton Cave, pool.

FAMILY DIAPTOMIDAE*Skistodiaptomus pallidus* (Herrick, 1879)

INDIANA: Harrison Co.: Harrison Cave Spring, Stygian River Cave; KENTUCKY: Edmonson Co.: Mammoth Cave (Barr 1967)

